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Country programme document for Peru (2017-2021)

Contents

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Programme rationale	1
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	7
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Peru (2017-2021)	9

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I. Programme rationale

1. Peru, one of the most biodiverse countries and also one of the most vulnerable to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, has experienced important progress in the last decade. It is currently ranked as a high human development country (Human Development Index of 0.734 for 2014). The economy grew 87 per cent between 2004 and 2015 and poverty dropped from 58.7 to 22.7 per cent in the same period. Peru aspires to commemorate its bicentenary in 2021 having become a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). However, sustained eradication of extreme poverty and reduction of persistent inequalities remain as key development challenges for Peru during the new programming period.

2. Development is driven by an export-oriented growth model based on natural capital. The international price boom of mineral commodities contributed to extraordinary rates of economic growth and poverty reduction in the last decade due to the spillover effects of growth on employment and income and the funding of social and redistributive policies.[1] However, the model faces challenges to ensure inclusive and sustainable prosperity. First, it is very vulnerable to external shocks: the economic deceleration is curtailing further poverty reduction, and is increasing the vulnerability of 40 per cent of the population with average daily income between $4 and $10. Second, notwithstanding government efforts to improve environmental and disaster risk management, unsustainable practices persist in the use of natural resources in forest, mountain and coastal-marine ecosystems, as do capacity gaps in land use and planning, resulting in high vulnerability of the livelihoods of populations in rural and urban areas. Third, the development model is not sufficiently inclusive;[2] economic diversification is low and the benefits of growth are concentrated in capital-intensive sectors. This has resulted in low absorption capacity of the labour market to the detriment of women (40 per cent do not participate in the labour force) and youth (unemployment of 13.8 per cent); high informality of labor (74.2 per cent) which affects especially women and young people; and employment of 81 per cent of people living in poverty by small enterprises with low productivity.[3]

3. These challenges are intertwined with structural inequalities. In Peru, place of birth and ethnic origin[4] still determine to a large extent access to basic services and development opportunities. Traditionally excluded groups in terms of poverty live in rural areas (poverty rate of 45.18 per cent and extreme poverty of 13.9 per cent: poverty rate of 49 per cent in rural highlands and 41.07 per cent in rural jungle areas), peri-urban and marginal urban areas for which no data are available; or are members of indigenous (26.21 per cent) or Afro-descendant populations (22.48 per cent).[5] Populations living in poverty in rural, peri-urban and marginal urban areas are very vulnerable to recurrent disasters and the effects of climate change due to their low capacity for recovery.[6] Social protection and redistributive policies expanded significantly in the last decade with increasing coverage of social programmes, but face challenges of coordination, scalability, lack of independent evaluations and absence of linkage with productive programmes.[7]

4. Despite significant improvement, territorial inequalities in access, coverage and quality of basic services in general, including justice and citizen security, also affect people living in

[1] UNDP, *Perfil de estratos sociales en América Latina: pobres, vulnerables y clases medias*. 2014.
[2] OECD, 'Multi-dimensional Review of Peru: Volume 1. Initial Assessment', OECD Development Pathways, OECD Publishing, 2015.
[3] National Institute of Statistics and Information (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), National Household Surveys and Labor Surveys, several years.
[4] Final observations of Committee against Racial Discrimination in Peru (CERD/C/PER/CO/18-21), September 2014.
[5] INEI, *Informe técnico de la pobreza monetaria. 2016*.
[6] United Nations in Peru, *Informe de Análisis de la implementación de la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres en el Perú*, 2014.
[7] Vásquez, Enrique, *Las políticas y programas sociales del gobierno de Ollanta Humala desde la perspectiva de la pobreza multidimensional*, Universidad del Pacífico, 2013.

poverty in rural and marginal urban areas. Barriers to access are not only geographic and cultural, but also include the economic costs imposed by public servants for payment of bribes in order to deliver services.[8] Opinion polls identify the corruption of public institutions as the main development problem[9] with annual costs estimated at 11 billion soles.[10] This situation has contributed to widespread distrust in the system of administration of justice, notwithstanding improvements in delivery of transitional justice and the introduction of an intercultural approach. Challenges in the justice sector are linked to citizen security, as traditional determinants of criminality are compounded by territorial and income inequalities, an uneven presence of the State and a lack of legitimacy of institutions. Peru has an increasing perception of insecurity, the highest victimization rate in the Latin American region (30 per cent)[11] and a relatively low, albeit growing homicide rate, with higher rates in Lima and the Northern Coast regions. Gender-based violence and domestic violence are at the core of citizen insecurity; 72.4 per cent of women report having experienced some form of violence by an intimate partner, and 44 per cent of prison inmates declare that they were victims of domestic violence during their childhoods.[12]

5. Strong national institutions, necessary to guarantee inclusive and sustainable development opportunities and equitable coverage of quality basic services, continue to face challenges of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and corruption. In order to further the modernization of state institutions connected to OECD accession and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, it will be necessary to continue to improve multilevel governance and multi-year financial planning, including the integration of a territorial approach in development planning.[13] For example, the National Strategic Development Plan, prepared by the National Centre for Strategic Planning (*Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico* (CEPLAN)), will benefit from a connection to the national budget which is managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (*Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas*, (MEF)).

6. A key challenge to reducing poverty and inequality is the reduction of racism and discrimination. The groups most prone to discrimination are people living in poverty and rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, especially young people and women, who have limited participation in public policy design and decision-making processes. Discrimination is addressed by human rights mechanisms (e.g., the universal periodic review) and government attention to their recommendations is still limited. A multisectoral platform is in place to address discrimination and the Ombudsman's Office has promoted ordinances against discrimination (for 60 of more than 2,000 public institutions). Eradication of discrimination is consistent with strengthening a culture of dialogue that is expected to contribute to prevention and management of the increasing number of social conflicts (209 according to the Ombudsman's Office) related to natural resources. It is also consistent with a more inclusive system of political representation that is needed to modernize and democratize the political system and political parties. Excluded groups barely participate in public policy design and decision-making processes, e.g., only 28 per cent of political authorities are women and 2.56 per cent of authorities of subnational governments are indigenous people, and Afro-descendants are invisible in the political scene.

7. The country office conducted an online survey late in 2015 to assess the value added by UNDP according to its main strategic partners. The results indicated that this value is centred

[8] Yamada, Gustavo and Ricardo Montero, *Corrupción e inequidad en los servicios públicos en el Perú*, Consorcio de Investigación Económica y social: Documento de Trabajo 87, 2011.
[9] Carrión, Julio, Patricia Zárate and Elizabeth J. Zechmeister, *Cultura política de la democracia en Perú y en las Américas*, 2015 Lima: USAID, Institute of Peruvian Studies, Latin American Opinion Poll, LAPOP Barómetro de las Américas, Vanderbilt University.
[10] Ombudsman Office, http://www.defensoria.gob.pe/blog/actua-y-denuncia-la-corrupcion/.
[11] Latinobarómetro, *Proyecto de Opinión Pública de América Latina*.
[12] UNDP, op.cit.
[13] OECD. op.cit.

on: provision of advocacy and policy advice; capacity development at three levels of government; its role as convener and consensus builder based on technical expertise, integrity and neutrality; and project implementation. Outcome and project evaluations[14] found that UNDP has comparative advantages on addressing multidimensional issues like sustainable development, democratic governance, poverty and inequality; building consensus among multiple stakeholders; addressing sensitive issues as a neutral and legitimate actor; implementing complex projects; and carrying out efficient and transparent procurement processes.

8. The main lessons learned are: (a) the balance between the contribution to transformational changes and the provision of support services needs to be improved; (b) multilevel interventions are more successful when they include the active participation of subnational actors from the beginning; (c) continued monitoring of project results by UNDP is key to their sustainability; and (d) communication of results needs to be strengthened and articulated as part of the resource mobilization strategy. The proposed programme has been formulated taking into account the value added and comparative advantages of UNDP, and lessons learned from programme evaluations.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. Through this proposed programme, UNDP seeks to contribute to the sustained eradication of extreme poverty and significant reduction of inequality by addressing overarching development challenges that are linked to national priorities of OECD accession and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. All outcomes in the proposed programme are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) the National Strategic Development Plan and sectoral plans.

Inclusive and sustainable growth and development (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13-16)

10. UNDP will provide policy advice to MEF, Ministry of the Environment (*Ministerio del Ambiente* (MINAM)), CEPLAN and National System for Disaster Risk Management (*Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres* (SINAGERD)) to integrate sustainability, disaster risk management and territorial approaches in development planning and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and adverse effects of climate change on people, with emphasis on people living in poverty and their livelihoods. Based on an inter-agency evaluation of national capacities, it will continue to advocate with other United Nations Agencies for the implementation of recommendations on disaster risk management. UNDP will support the strengthening of mechanisms for sustainable development, conservation and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems, including fragile ecosystems such as forests, coastal and marine areas, lomas and mountains that improve provision of social, environmental and economic benefits. It will advocate and provide policy advice to ministries to coordinate instruments for inclusive economic diversification; it will foster exchange of experiences with Andean countries and members of the Pacific Alliance to improve articulation of local governance and sustainable development strategies. It will seek to strengthen subnational government capacities for green local economic development in line with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

11. UNDP will provide policy advice and technical assistance to implement multilateral agreements on climate change, biodiversity, desertification, disaster risk reduction, mercury management and elimination of substances that deplete the ozone layer, including the

[14] Thematic evaluation of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability programme areas; evaluation reports of the disaster preparedness, financial inclusion and conflict prevention projects; see info.undp.org.

intended nationally determined contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement. It will promote integrated approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as actions for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, with emphasis on the rights of forest-dependent communities. It will provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of national appropriate mitigation actions for sectors like energy, construction and the palm oil industry, as steps in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

12. UNDP will advocate placing sustainable work creation at the centre of development strategies and to reduce informal work, cooperating with vocational training institutions to improve the skills of young people and women in the formal and informal sectors, in coordination with ILO. It will assist public entities such as Ministry of Production (*Ministerio de la Producción,* PRODUCE) and private sector associations to strengthen links between small, medium and large enterprises in international value chains, with a focus on regional integration efforts. It will provide technical assistance to improve financial inclusion of people living in poverty in rural areas based on experience with the Development Bank of Peru and will work at policy level to scale up the initiative. By promoting secure land tenure and effective management of natural resources and biodiversity, UNDP will stimulate resilient livelihoods for people living in poverty in rural areas in the jungle and mountains.

13. The programme will contribute to reducing the gender divide at work by supporting entities like the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (*Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables (*MIMP)), in coordination with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to promote policies focusing on the care sector and economic autonomy of women. It will work at policy level with institutions like the National Institute of Statistics and Information (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática* (INEI)) to improve data on the situation of women, and will advocate for gender mainstreaming in businesses with private sector associations.

Social protection and quality basic services (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 10, 11, 16)

14. UNDP will aim to reduce extreme poverty and inequalities by contributing to improved social protection and accessibility, availability and quality of basic services in line with human rights international standards. It will provide policy advice to INEI and promote exchange of experience with Latin American statistics institutions so that by 2021 there is an official and periodic measurement of multidimensional poverty. UNDP will contribute to the availability and use of evidence in policymaking by regularly estimating and disseminating the Human Development Index, state density and other indexes in partnership with INEI and academic institutions. It will advocate for coordination between the Social Development System (*Sistema Nacional de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social* (SINADIS)) and SINAGERD to integrate risk management in the social protection system, and will support capacity development in three levels of government on recovery and transformation of people affected by crisis and their livelihoods. UNDP will promote Peru as a provider of South-South cooperation on social development in the region. It will promote exchanges of experiences with Latin American countries to strengthen the capacities of SINADIS to coordinate social programmes and conduct external evaluations. UNDP will provide technical assistance, with FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to strengthen social protection strategies and instruments with an emphasis on poverty alleviation and food security. It will provide policy advice to entities such as SINADIS, MEF and Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment (*Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo* (MTPE) to articulate social protection programmes with work-creation strategies.

15. UNDP will work with the judicial system to reduce barriers, especially economic and cultural barriers, to access to justice for people living in poverty in rural and marginal urban areas by providing support for enhancing the capacities of peace judges and integrating an

intercultural approach in the formal justice system. It will advise at policy level and facilitate best practices for the formulation and implementation of comprehensive policies of citizen security, and promote the prevention and improvement of responses to all forms of violence, with a focus on youth and gender-based violence. It will work with subnational governments, civil society and United Nations agencies to support the development of youth in safe environments, including engagement in culture and sports.

Institutions and transparency (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 10, 16, 17)

16. UNDP will work with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (*Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros* (PCM)), MEF, the Civil Service Authority and CEPLAN at policy level to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of public institutions in line with OECD recommendations for public governance and public integrity, so that they can guarantee inclusive and sustainable development opportunities and equitable coverage of quality basic services. UNDP will aim to provide policy advice and technical assistance to improve results-oriented and multi-year planning and budgeting capacities, and integrate the territorial approach in development planning in the three levels of government. It will work with the entity in charge of decentralization, subnational governments and their coordination bodies to strengthen multi-level governance.

17. UNDP will advise the PCM, the High-Level Commission on Anti-Corruption and the Comptroller's Office to secure the international obligations required under the United Nations Convention against Corruption, with an emphasis on prevention, in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It will support compliance with the obligations of open government (Law of Transparency and Access to Information) in national and subnational institutions, including improvement of web portals and other access mechanisms. With the Ombudsman's Office and civil society organizations (CSOs), it will promote civilian oversight and foster accountability of government entities via web portals and participatory spaces. It will also assist MINAM, PRODUCE, the Ministry of Justice (*Ministerio de Justicia* (MINJUS)) and the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (*Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional* (ACPI)) on preparing national reports for relevant treaty bodies of United Nations system.

18. UNDP will work with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to apply the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support (MAPS) strategy for post-2015 implementation. This will encompass policy advice and technical assistance to the three levels of government, the Roundtable for Poverty Reduction, Congress, the private sector and CSOs for implementation and monitoring of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including support to INEI to improve disaggregation and differentiation of statistical data so that no one is left behind.

Citizenship and peace (Sustainable Development Goal 16)

19. UNDP will promote the exercise of citizenship, a culture of dialogue and peace and strengthening and deepening democracy as the basis for building sustainable development opportunities and prevention of social conflict. To achieve conditions of equality, it will foster the application of human rights-based approach and implementation of recommendations of human rights mechanisms and application of dialogue and conflict prevention instruments. It will work with MINJUS, CSOs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to promote the inclusion of recommendations from the universal periodic review in the implementation of the National Plan for Human Rights. UNDP will advocate for the adoption and implementation of instruments and standards against all forms of discrimination.

20. UNDP will work with the electoral system, the Ombudsman's Office, political parties and CSOs to strengthen the electoral reform so as to enhance democratic governance and the transparency of institutions. It will promote political participation of traditionally excluded groups, especially women, indigenous and Afro-descendant populations in electoral processes

and increase their presence in positions of authority in the public sector. With PCM, Congress, National Agreement and the Ministry of Culture, UNDP will continue to support improvement of instruments for conflict prevention and management and mechanisms for participation and dialogue, including prior consultations.

III. Programme and risk management

21. The proposed programme will be executed nationally, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. National implementation with UNDP support will be the modality by default. UNDP will provide policy advice, technical assistance, South-South and triangular cooperation and operational and administrative support when needed. Direct implementation by UNDP may be used when required, in cases of high sensitivity or complexity. Other implementation modalities may also be utilized, including with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations or the private sector, in line with corporate procedures. UNDP will promote support by United Nations Volunteers on project implementation. The UNDP financial rules and regulations, including direct project costing and general management support, will be utilized in all implementation modalities as appropriate.

22. An Executive Committee has been established to provide strategic orientation to the proposed programme, monitor implementation and results, and actively support resource mobilization efforts. It is composed of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ACPI, PCM, MEF and UNDP.

23. The programme will integrate principles of results-based management and quality assurance. The UNDP social and environmental standards will be applied to ensure that contributions comply with human rights standards and are inclusive and sustainable. UNDP will enhance its engagement and partnership strategy with subnational governments, CSOs, the private sector, multilateral banks and traditional donors. Under the 'Delivering as One' framework, it will maintain its leading role in providing support for the resident coordinator system and implementation of standard operating procedures.

24. UNDP faces the following risks during the proposed programme cycle. The risk of lack of ownership due to a change in Government in July 2016. The proposed programme has been presented to all political parties and movements participating in the electoral process, and an engagement strategy with elected authorities will be pursued, underlining that there will also be other instances for participation and review during programme implementation. There are legal risks related to national legislation that restricts government cost-sharing, with negative implications for programme implementation and mobilization of government resources. The Executive Committee will seek to ensure a proper understanding of the legal framework. Roughly 85 per cent of the proposed programme is currently unfunded. The country office will formulate a resource mobilization strategy with diversified funding sources and the Executive Committee will actively seek to mobilize government funds and other resources. Programme funding will be reviewed on a yearly basis with the Executive Committee to define further focalization of the programme according to the availability of funds. There is a risk of natural disasters directly affecting country office operations. UNDP will update the business continuity plan and ensure suitable office infrastructure and staff training. Adequate flexibility will be sought to mitigate risks affecting programme implementation by crises of diverse origin. Programmatic risks will be mitigated via quality assurance and full compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

25. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in

the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

26. UNDP will strengthen its planning, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management capacities drawing from lessons learned during the previous programming cycle. It will improve results-based management, multiyear budget planning capabilities, pipeline management and use of evidence and reporting capacities through an ongoing learning process at the country office and with implementing partners. Special attention will be given to dissemination of knowledge, lessons learned and replicable best practices. It will contribute to monitoring of the UNDAF and co-lead the programme management team.

27. Official data will be used for monitoring functions, although data produced by United Nations agencies and other internationally recognized entities may be utilized if necessary. UNDP will work with United Nations agencies and the Government to strengthen national statistical capacities to produce timely, differentiated and disaggregated data for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The United Nations country team has decided to establish targets with the new Government starting in the third quarter of 2016.

28. Programme implementation and results will be subject to annual reviews based on results reported by implementing partners, monitoring of indicators and feedback meetings with strategic partners. Annual reports will be disseminated widely. The costs of project monitoring, evaluation, communications and audits will be charged to project budgets and included in project documents and work plans. The evaluation plan will be updated annually. An evaluation of the entire programme is planned for the fourth quarter of 2019 so that findings may contribute to the adjustment of the country programme, if necessary, and to the formulation of the next country programme.

29. The gender marker will contribute to ensure that at least 15 per cent of the country office budget is oriented to specific interventions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It will be established that 80 per cent of projects need to have a gender marker that is equal to or greater than 2.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Peru (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: 2021 Peru Bicentennial Plan. Competitive economy with high employment and productivity; Sustainable use of natural resources; Balanced regional development and adequate infrastructure.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2021, people living in poverty and vulnerability improve access to decent livelihoods and productive employment by means of sustainable development that strengthens social and natural capital, integrating an adequate management of risk.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)[15]	SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES ($)
CO2 emissions per unit of added value (per capita and GDP) Baseline: 5.7 tons emissions CO2 equivalent (2012)/per capita; 337.14 tons emissions CO2 equivalent (2012)/million soles. * Values at current prices Target: TBD Growth rates of household expenses or income per capita amongst poorest 40% of population and total population Baseline: Growth of spending per capita average of 40% poorest (deciles 1 to 4): 1.9% (2014/2013) Growth of spending per capita total population: 0.4% (2014/2013) Target: TBD Coordination mechanisms and management tools for disaster risk reduction developed and implemented at three levels of government in accordance with priorities of Sendai Framework Baseline: Ministry: 77.8%; Regions: 92%; Provinces: 37.8%; Lima districts: 67.3%; Districts not Lima: 6.8% Management tools: Ministries: 61.1%; Regions: 52%; Provinces: 17.3%; Districts Lima: 44.9%; Districts non Lima: 1.2% (September 2015) Target: TBD Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex	MINAM; biannually (UNDP) INEI; yearly (UNDP) SINAGERD; yearly (UNDP)	Output 1.1 National and subnational capacities strengthened to implement policies, plans or other instruments of sustainable and inclusive development Number of institutions implementing policies, plans and/or other instruments aligned with Sustainable Development Goals Baseline: 0 Target: 7 Annual CEPLAN; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Number of institutions with legislative/or regulatory provisions at national and subnational levels for managing disaster and climate risks Baseline: National:3 ; Subnational:6: Target: National:8; Subnational:20 Annual SINAGERD Number of subnational governments that implement policy instruments for green local economic development Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Annual Regional and local governments	PCM Ministry of Foreign Affairs MEF MINAM MIMP PRODUCE MTPE Ministries of: Agriculture; Energy and Mining; SINAGERD National Civil Defense Institute National Center of Risk Prevention, Estimation and Reduction CEPLAN; INEI; National Service for Industrial Training Development Bank of Peru Regional and Local governments Private sector FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UN-Women, UNEP	Regular resources: $458,500 Other resources: $99,541,500 TOTAL $100,000,000

[15] All indicators in UNDAF are approved Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

Baseline: Total: 64.1 %; Men: 58.7%; Women: 70.3% (2013) Target: TBD Percentage of young people (15 to 24 years old) who neither study nor work Baseline: Total: 20.1 %; Men: 36.4 %; Women: 63.6 % Target: TBD	INEI; yearly (ILO)	Output 1.2. National and subnational capacities strengthened for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, mitigation and adaptation to climate change Progress (%) in compliance with INDC Baseline: 0 Target: 20 Annual MINAM Number of appropriately funded policy instruments aligned to Sustainable Development Goals 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and disaster risk management at national and subnational levels Baseline: 5 Target: 15 Annual SINAGERD; MINAM Number of improved livelihoods and jobs created for people living in poverty through conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, climate change adaptation and preparation for post-disaster recovery, disaggregated by sex Baseline: Women:350 Men:511 Target: Women:20,000 Men:20,000 Annual UNDP project data collection Output 1.3 National / subnational systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment- and livelihood-intensive New mechanisms developed to improve employability of young people in formal sector through vocational training 1 = Not implemented 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 1 Target: 3		

		Annual National Service for Industrial Training; UNDP Number of men and women living in poverty in rural sector with access to credit and/or land titles Baseline: Women: 2,500; Men: 2,500 Target: Women: 10,000; Men: 10,000 Annual Development Bank of Peru; UNDP project data Number of policies and/or policy instruments to promote gender equality and women's economic empowerment Baseline: 3 Target: 6 Annual MIMP		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: 2021 Peru Bicentennial Plan. Equal opportunities and access to services				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2021, people living in poverty and vulnerability improve their access to quality, universal basic services and to an inclusive system of social protection that allows them to exercise their rights and to have fair access to development opportunities.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Percentage of population covered by minimum levels of social protection systems Baseline: % population in social programmes: Qali Warma: 30%; Pensión 65: 16.3%. Number families in cash transfer programme Juntos: 755,556. Target: TBD Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Baseline: Access to water: 79.3; sanitation: 63.5% Target: TBD Proportion of women and girls ages 15 years or older who have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence inflicted by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months	All: INEI; yearly ILO; UNICEF; UNFPA	Output 2.1 National and subnational capacities enhanced for social protection and access to basic services for people living in poverty Implementation of official measurement of multidimensional poverty 1 = Not implemented 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Annual INEI Number of national / subnational social protection and basic services planning	MEF Ministries of: Development and Social Inclusion; Interior MINJUS INEI Round Table for Poverty Reduction Justice system National Citizen Security Council Regional and local governments CSOs UNODC, WHO/PAHO, UNFPA, UNLIREC	Regular resources: $458,500 Other resources $49,541,500 TOTAL $50,000,000

Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		instruments that integrate Human Development and State Density Indexes Baseline: 0 Target: National: 4; Subnational: 5 Annual UNDP data Number of policy and institutional reforms that increase access to social protection schemes, targeting the poor and other at risk groups, disaggregated by sex, rural and urban Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (Rural:1; Women: 1) Annual Roundtable for Poverty Reduction; MIMP Number of South-South or triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver sustainable benefits for participants Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Annual APCI Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion Output 2.2 Access to justice and citizen security improved for people living in conditions of poverty, vulnerability and discrimination Increased access to justice services by people living in poverty and indigenous population 1 = No increase 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 2 Target: 3 Annual MINJUS Implementation of National and Regional Citizen Security Plan and Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women 1 = Not implemented 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly		

		Baseline: 2 Target: 3 Annual Citizen Security Council; Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion Increased access of young people living in poverty to public spaces promoting sports and culture 1 = No increase 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Annual UNDP project data		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: 2021 Peru Bicentennial Plan. Efficient and decentralized government at the service of citizens and development				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2021, public management is more efficient, effective, transparent and equitable, thus increasing the confidence of the people in institutions				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Primary government expenditures as percentage of original approved budget Baseline: Ratio of execution regarding (2015): 88.9% Regional governments: 91.6% Local governments: 74.3% Target. TBD Proportion of population satisfied with their latest experience with public services Baseline: Police performance satisfaction: 30.7% Confidence that the judicial system to punish responsible people: 29.6% Satisfaction with roads: 49.6%; public schools: 45.1%; medical and public health services: 43% Target: TBD Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced nationally, with full breakdown when relevant to the goal, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	MEF; yearly (UNICEF) Americas Barometer by Latin America Public Opinion Project; INEI; Ombudsman; yearly (UNDP) INEI; yearly (UNFPA)	Output 3.1 National and subnational capacities in public management strengthened to increase efficiency and effectiveness and comply with international commitments Ratio of implementation (%) of public service reform Baseline: 10 Target: 75 Annual MEF; Civil Service Authority I2: Percentage of subnational governments with functioning planning, budgeting, management and monitoring systems (regional and local) Baseline: Regional: 40; Local: 30 Target: Regional: 60; Local: 50 Annual PCM; MEF Output 3.2 Strengthened transparency, access to information and accountability	MEF MIMP MINAM MINJUS PRODUCE PCM, INEI, CEPLAN, SINAGERD, APCI Comptroller's Office High-level Commission on Anti-Corruption Congress Ombudsman's Office Local and regional governments CSOs Private sector UNFPA, UNICEF	Regular resources: $458,500 Other resources $49,541,500 TOTAL $50,000,000

		Percentage of institutions publishing data in compliance with Law of Transparency and Access to Information Baseline: 40 Target: 75 Annual PCM; Peruvian Press Council Number of prevention tools (sectoral and regional) approved in compliance with United Nations Convention against Corruption Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Annual High-level Commission on Anti-Corruption Output 3.3 National and subnational capacities strengthened for implementation of 2030 Agenda Dissemination of disaggregated and differentiated (territory, sex, age group, ethnicity, vulnerable groups) data by national statistical system 1 = None 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Annual INEI I2: Application of MAPS by United Nations country team with UNDP participation 1 = None 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 2 Target: 4 F: Annual S: Resident Coordinator Office data		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: 2021 Peru Bicentennial Plan. Full observance of fundamental rights and dignity of persons; Equal opportunities and access to services; Efficient and decentralized government at				

the service of citizens and development				
UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2021, people living in poverty and vulnerability improve their exercise of freedoms and rights in a framework of peace and lawfulness				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
Proportion of positions (by sex and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures) Baseline: 28% women as political authorities Target: TBD Proportion of population who declared themselves victim of discrimination or harassment on grounds of discrimination prohibited by human rights international laws in last 12 months Baseline: 2.63% of population (82 complaints) Target: TBD Level of Implementation of recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	National Electoral Jury; yearly (UN-Women) Ministry of Justice; yearly (UNAIDS) Universal periodic review; Ombudsman; yearly (UNFPA)	Output 4.1 Government capacities improved to address international human rights obligations, especially those related to people living in conditions of vulnerability and discrimination Integration of recommendations of universal periodic review and treaty bodies in National Human Rights Plan 1 = Not implemented 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 2 Target: 3 Annual MINJUS; Ombudsman Reports; OHCHR Percentage of districts with approved ordinances against all types of discrimination Baseline: 4.8 Target: 20 Annual MINJUS; Ministry of Culture; Ombudsman Output 4.2 Enhanced participation mechanisms promoting dialogue and social peace and greater social representation Percentage of women, indigenous and Afro-descendant people (in relation to total) participating as candidates in Congress and local elections Baseline: Congress: Women:30; Indigenous:5; Afro: 0. Local: Women: 30; Indigenous: 10; Afro: 0 Target: Congress: Women:40; Indigenous:10; Afro>0 Local: Women: 40; Indigenous: 15; Afro>0 Four years	Congress, National Agreement PCM MINJUS Ministry of Culture National Electoral Jury, National Office of Electoral Processes Ombudsman's Office Round Table for Poverty Reduction OHCHR	Regular resources: $458,500 Other resources: $49,541,500 TOTAL $50,000,000

		National Electoral Jury National Office of Electoral Processes implementation of national system of prevention and conflict management 1 = Not implemented 2 = Very partially 3 = Partially 4 = Mostly Baseline: 2 Target: 3 Annual PCM, Ombudsman		